The Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

of

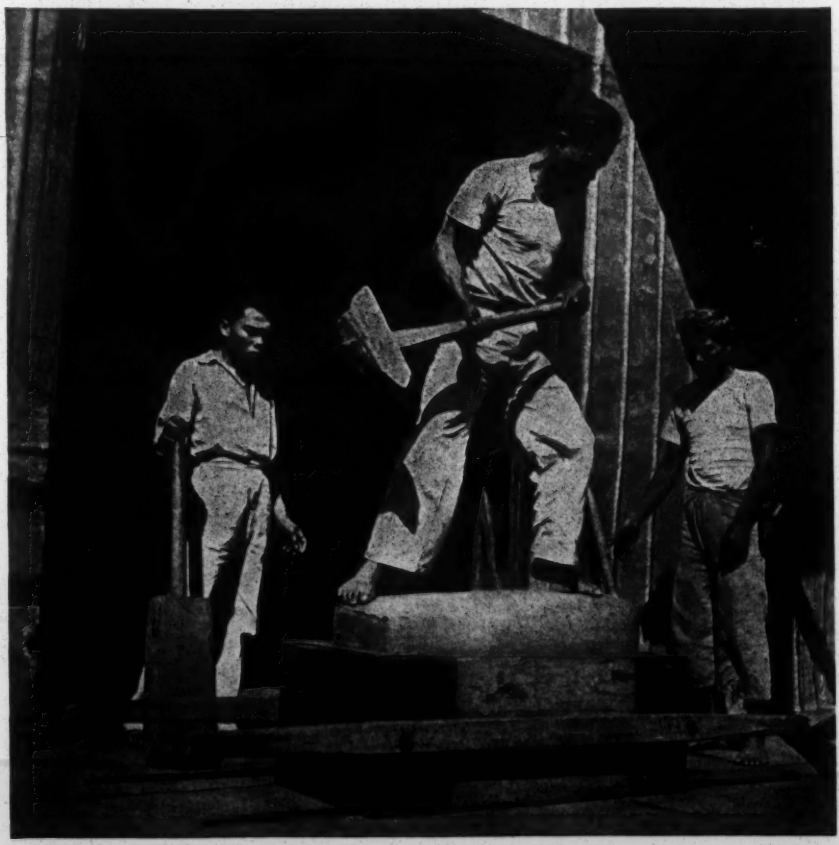
The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific Society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXVII January 17, 1949 NUMBER 14

1. Inaugurations Often Ignore Tradition Gray
2. Batavia and Jogjakarta Offer Java Contrast Ackerman - Gray
3. Peiping's History Told in Name Changes Williams - Atwater
4. Almanacs Feature Year's Weather Forecasts Hooper
5. 1948 Explorers Ranged from Pole to Pole Hooper



DEE BREDIN

WITH FEET AND SLEDGE, A WORKER PRESSES CINCHONA BARK, CONTAINING QUININE, INTO SHIPPING SIZE AT BANDOENG, JAVA (Bulletin No. 2)

Bulletin No. 1, January 17, 1949

Inaugurations Often Ignore Tradition

A PRESIDENTIAL inauguration—one of the most traditional and most distinctively American ceremonies—is taking place on January 20 in Washington, D. C. For an occasion so steeped in time-honored precedent, it is interesting to note that though most inaugurations have followed a pattern, hardly any two have been conducted in exactly the same way.

For instance, the 1945 inauguration—the one which started Franklin D. Roosevelt on his fourth term—broke all precedent by being confined to a 15-minute swearing-in and short address on the south portico of the White House. The administering of the oath to Harry S. Truman as Vice President went almost unnoticed. Eighty-three days later, upon Roosevelt's sudden death, Truman became the 32nd President.

Terms Begun on Many Dates

The 1949 inauguration will conform more closely to the traditions. It will present parade, ball, address, and all the trappings. Yet its very date is not traditional, for the Constitution specifies March 4, not January 20, as Inauguration Day. Franklin D. Roosevelt's second inauguration, in 1937, was the first to use the January date, following the enactment of the 20th amendment, replacing the 12th.

In addition to these two dates, presidents have been inaugurated on April 20, March 3, and March 5—not to mention odd dates when vice presidents stepped in to fill unexpired terms. Because of Inauguration Day irregularities, there have been times when technically no man was president, and at least one occasion when two men filled the office.

Washington, D. C., has not always been the site of inaugurations. They have been held in New York and Philadelphia. The first one took place in New York. George Washington was almost two months late—through no fault of his own. Though his oath-taking was scheduled for March 4, 1789, the electoral votes in those days of slow travel had not been gathered and counted until April 6. The ceremony was then set for April 30 to allow the president-elect time to reach New York from Virginia.

Philadelphia's Independence Hall was the site of Washington's second inauguration. John Adams also took office in the City of Brotherly Love. Thomas Jefferson was the first president to be inaugurated in Washington. This was in 1801, one year after the government moved to its muddy new capital rising out of the Potomac wilderness and swamp.

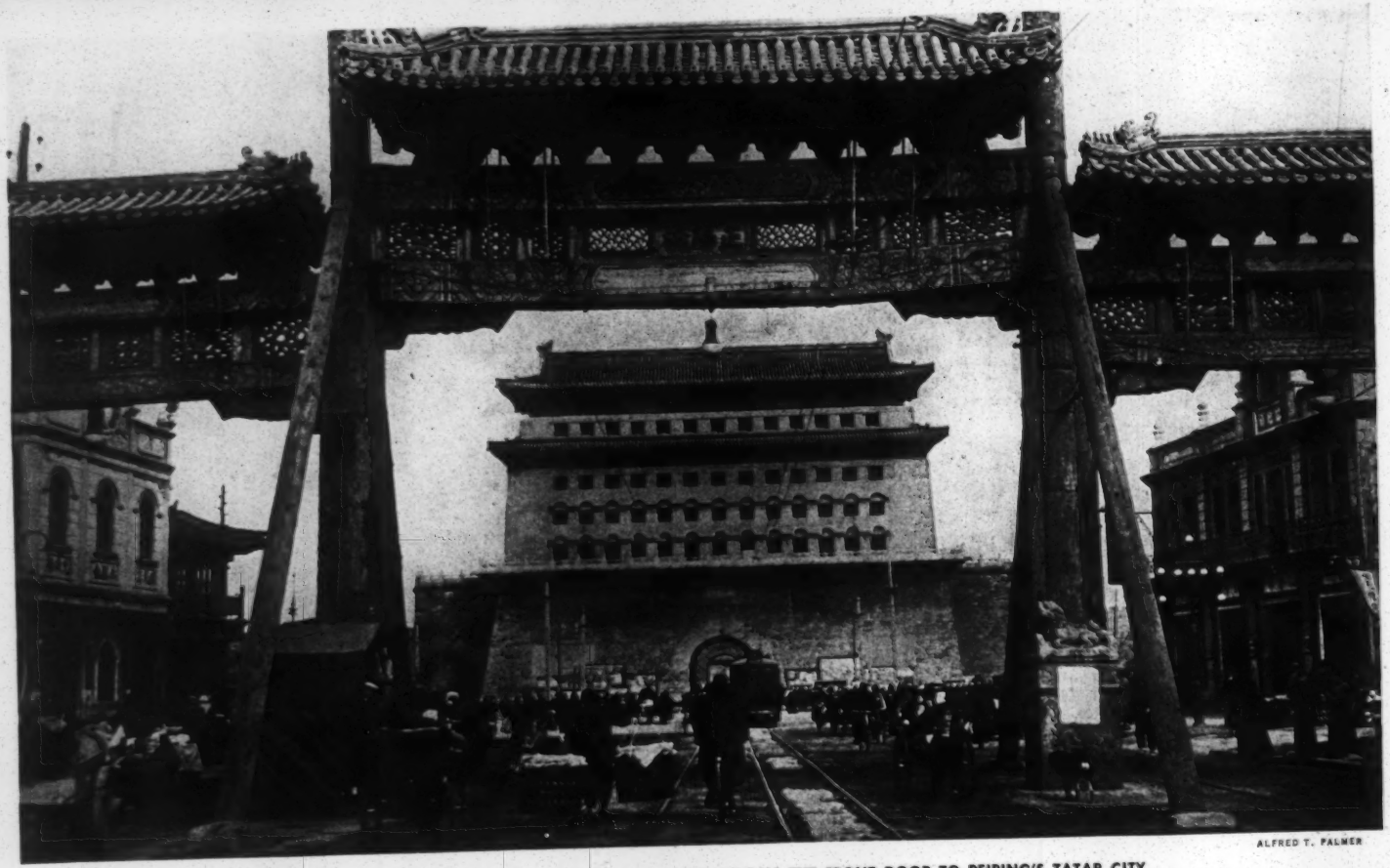
Country Without a President

The first inaugural ball was held on March 4, 1809, the day James Madison became president. Dolly Madison, his charming wife, presided. James Monroe, Madison's successor, was responsible for moving the ceremonies outdoors. He spoke from a temporary platform.

Monroe's second Inauguration Day fell on Sunday. Since he was succeeding himself, he decided to be sworn in on March 5, technically leaving the country without a leader for several hours.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER APRIL 27, 1943, POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
COPYRIGHT, 1949, BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT SECURED. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
SUBSCRIPTION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THIRTY WEEKLY ISSUES DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR IN CANADA, FIFTY CENTS.

UMI



ALFRED T. PALMER

THROUGH THE FRAME OF A CARVED WOODEN ARCH LOOMS THE FRONT DOOR TO PEIPING'S TATAR CITY

Traffic through the Chien Men—chief gate from the Chinese City to the Tatar City—moves with vehicles ranging from baskets at the ends of a carrying pole, through bicycles and rickshas, to a Western-style streetcar. Beyond the brick-faced earth wall lies the Forbidden City, once sacred portion of Peiping (Bulletin No. 3).

Batavia and Jogjakarta Offer Java Contrast

TWO strikingly different cities, Batavia and Jogjakarta, stand out as opposing capitals in the recent renewal of clashes between Netherlands troops and Indonesian nationalists on the island of Java. Jogjakarta, seat of the government of the Indonesian Republic, fell to Dutch troops on the first day of the offensive that was harshly criticized in the United Nations.

On the northwest coast of the thickly settled tropical isle, Batavia has long been the chief outlet for the rich export trade of Indonesia (the new official name for the Netherlands Indies). Batavia is Java's largest city.

Separated by Mountain and Jungle

Jogjakarta, situated near the island's south-central shore, had been a center of native Javanese life long before becoming the capital of the postwar republic. Jogjakarta is an important rail and road junction, linking Batavia on the northwest and Soerabaja, Java's second city, on the northeast.

Batavia and Jogjakarta are separated by about 270 miles of mountain and jungle. In certain physical aspects, however, the differences between the two points are as great as those between Java and the Netherlands-in-Europe.

The newer sections of Batavia, to which the Europeans long ago moved from the swampy, unhealthful Old Town, in many ways are like a Netherlands town transplanted to the tropical East.

Bright tiled bungalows rise amid green, luxuriant gardens. There are broad streets and substantial government buildings and homes. The extensive naval base and military and commercial flying fields have been rehabilitated since the ousting of the Japanese.

Kept Javanese Flavor

Jogjakarta—sometimes spelled Djokjakarta, or Djokja for short—was noted, on the other hand, for retaining its ancient Javanese customs and flavor. Prewar visitors thronged there to study the traditional dances, to attend the colorful theater and musical festivals, to see the public markets and bazaars. Jogjakarta has been a center for native arts and crafts, specializing in fine metal and leather work, and in the delicately designed batik sarongs worn by both men and women.

Before the Japanese occupation of the islands, Jogjakarta had a population of nearly 140,000, compared with more than half a million in Batavia. Bandoeng (illustration, cover) and Soerakarta are inland cities larger than Jogjakarta.

The European and Eurasian proportion of Batavia, although considerably larger than that in Jogjakarta, is still estimated at less than one-tenth the figure for the entire city. Many thousands of Chinese, Malays, Arabs, and Indians, as well as the predominant Javanese, live in the varied native quarters of Old Batavia.

Indonesian raw materials, a prize sought variously by methods of

UMI

In 1829, Andrew Jackson brought something new to inaugural festivities as an uncontrollable mob of his followers poured into the White House. His successor, Martin Van Buren, started the more genteel custom of outgoing and incoming president riding together to the Capitol and back.

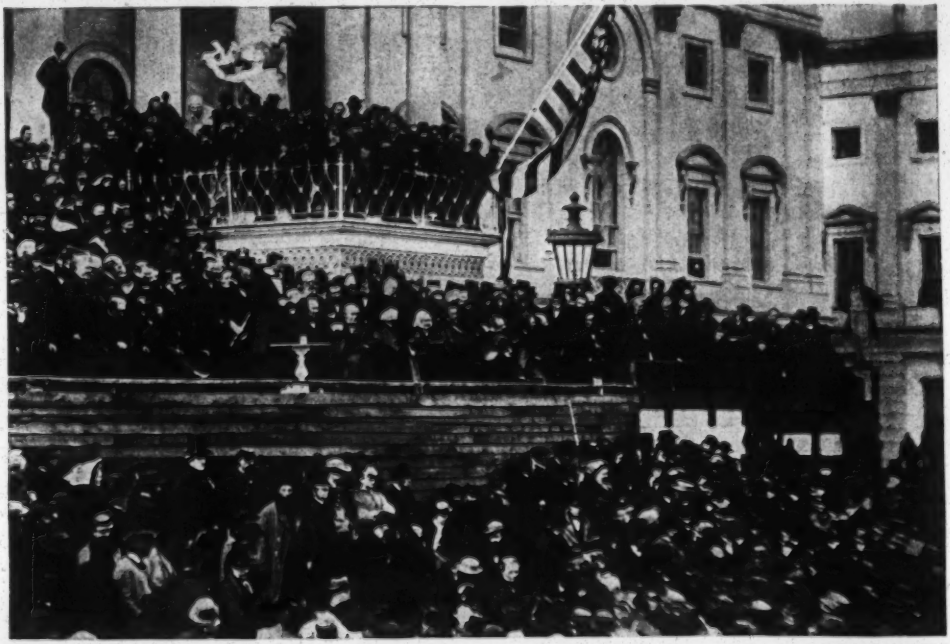
The legend of bad weather for the inauguration started with William Henry Harrison. He introduced the modern parade and his double trip along Pennsylvania Avenue in the cold rain was a contributing factor in his death by pneumonia a month later. James Polk's first day in office, in 1845, was so rainy that it was called the umbrella inauguration.

Lincoln's first inauguration was staged under fear of assassination. Seven states had already seceded from the union in 1861 when he took office. His second inauguration (illustration, below) is remembered for its stirring address.

In 1877, March 4 fell on Sunday. Rutherford B. Hayes was sworn in secretly the day before, giving the country two presidents that day.

Benjamin Harrison, not superstitious, boldly delivered his inaugural in the rain (1889), despite the fact that his grandfather had died as a result of a cold, rainy inaugural day. Cleveland held an umbrella over him. For William Howard Taft's big day, in 1909, March came in like a lion and added a blizzard to the proceedings.

Warren G. Harding first used the automobile. Calvin Coolidge's inaugural address was the first to be broadcast. In 1929, Herbert Hoover, in addition to these innovations, had that old standby—rain.



HENRY W. TAYLOR

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL," LINCOLN READS HIS SECOND INAUGURAL

On March 4, 1865, the Great Emancipator reached the high point of inauguration oratory—36 days before Appomattox and 41 days before his assassination. He stands at the small table.

Peiping's History Told in Name Changes

PEIPING, engulfed by the communist tide in China, now seems face to face with a critical new page in its 3,000-year history.

The city's story can be traced in its succession of bygone names. When the Tatars swept south to conquer northern China a thousand years ago, a town—ancient even at that date—stood on the site of today's Peiping. The Tatars made it their southern capital and gave it the name which means that—Nanking. The modern Nanking—present capital of China, nearly 600 miles to the south on the Yangtze—was known at that time as Kiang-nan and Shêng Chow.

Walls Built by Kublai Khan

Two centuries later, in 1151, other hordes from the north— the Kin Tatars—drove deep into the country beyond the capital and changed the city's name to Chung-tu, or Middle Capital.

Then came the Mongols. In 1215, Genghis Khan captured the city and nearly all the country north of the Yellow River. His grandson, Kublai Khan (of whom Marco Polo wrote), built the section of the capital now known as the Tatar City. He gave it the great wall and the splendor which justified the Chinese name Ta-tu, or Great Capital. The Mongol version of this new name was Khan-baligh (city of the khan), which, to Marco Polo, was Cambaluc.

Known as Peking (northern capital) under the Ming emperors (illustration, next page) in the 15th century, and during the nearly-300-year Manchu rule, the city became Peiping (northern plain) in 1928 when Sun Yat-sen made the city of Nanking on the Yangtze the capital.

Since 1928, when foreign legation guards ceased to patrol the section of the Tatar wall against which foreign diplomats had huddled during the Boxer troubles, Peiping has gone on living its own life in a way that has long made it one of the most fascinating cities in China.

Some of this fascination comes from the mighty but ineffective walls which surround Peiping. Much is due to the splendor of the Forbidden City from which foreigners were long excluded, the Summer Palace, Temple of Heaven, and many other world-famous structures.

Tatar City Has Walls Within Walls

Peiping is actually two cities, covering an area of 25 square miles. Both cities are rectangular and have one wall in common.

On the north is the Tatar City, which Kublai Khan built, 1267-71. It is nearly three centuries older than the section to the south, known as the Chinese City. Like a set of children's hollow blocks, this is a city within a city within a city. At the core of this northern rectangle (which is nearly square) is the Forbidden City. Surrounding this is a larger walled enclosure called the Imperial City. This, in turn, is enclosed by the Tatar City itself, whose brick-faced earthen walls rise nearly 40 feet from a base 64 feet wide.

Nine gateways pierce these fortifications. Three cut the south wall

UMI

peaceful trading and by warfare, include large portions of the world's supplies of rubber (illustration, below), quinine, pepper, tea, kapok, teakwood, oil, and many others.

NOTE: Java may be located on the Society's map of Southeast Asia.

For additional information, see "The Face of the Netherlands Indies" (20 photographs), in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1946; "Java Assignment," January, 1942; and "Netherlands Indies: Patchwork of Peoples" (23 color photographs), June, 1938.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 24, 1947, "East Indies Discord Slows Return of Trade"; and "Netherlands Indies to Become Three States," January 13, 1947.

J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

LIGHTED GLASS SHOWS UP FLAWS IN SHEETS OF RAW INDONESIAN RUBBER; SHE CUTS THEM OUT

The following order form may be used (or copied) for requesting the BULLETINS: School Service Department, National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C.

Kindly send _____ copies of the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS weekly for one school year for classroom use to

Name _____

Address for sending BULLETINS _____

City _____ State _____

I enclose, for each subscription, 25 cents (in United States or its possessions; in Canada, 50 cents in U. S. Funds): Total amount _____.

Bulletin No. 4, January 17, 1949

Almanacs Feature Year's Weather Forecasts

MONDAY, January 17, is Poor Richard's anniversary. Just what kind of weather the nation's capital may expect from that Monday through Thursday, the 20th—Inauguration Day—interests Americans from coast to coast.

In hundreds of thousands of homes—rural households especially—the answer hangs on a peg in the living room or kitchen. There the 1949 almanac now hides the 1948 and earlier editions.

Much Information Besides Weather

The almanac calendar lists an anniversary for each day and is crammed with data on the sun, moon, and planets. Many a farm wife has set her clock as the sun touched the horizon, using the time shown in the almanac for sunrise or sunset on the day concerned.

The almanac tells the farmer how to raise healthy chicks, how to get rid of rats, how to stay awake in church (hold one foot off the floor). It tells his wife how to make cheese, remove grease stains, and physic the cat (put the medicine on the fur, where it will be licked off). Many of its hints Mr. and Mrs. Farmer already know, but still they enjoy the witty almanac style popularized by Benjamin Franklin's Poor Richard.

An almanac's most cited feature, however, is its prediction of weather for every day in the year. Benefiting from past experience, the forecasters are often right. Even when plainly labeled as conjecture, the prophecies are welcomed as gospel by many readers. Legends of uncanny accuracy sooner or later spring up about each almanac's weather predictions. Astounding instances can be cited, chapter and verse.

The *Old Farmer's Almanac* has been published in New England without interruption since 1792. At one stage in preparation of its 1816 edition, a prediction for July 13 was lacking. The typesetter improvised "rain, snow, and hail," expecting the editor to make correction on the proof. Not until the edition was partly run was the prediction changed to "dull." When July 13 came, it rained, snowed, and hailed!

Similar in general pattern, the *Hagerstown Town and Country Almanac* dates its operation from 1797. It gained considerable stature about 1874 by predicting and producing snow on July 4, according to accounts. *Old Moore's Almanac of London,* first issued in 1700 as *Vox Stellarum* (Voice of the Stars), is said to have called the turn in a year that unseasonable snow fell on Britain's Derby Day.

French Banned Political Forecasts

Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans put astrology first in preparing their ancient equivalents of the almanac. Invention of printing brought almanacs into vogue about 1500. Rabelais is credited with preparing, in 1533, the first one devoted to the year of issue.

Prophecies were freely indulged in by early almanac makers. The French kings of the 16th century set the precedent, especially interesting today, of prohibiting political prognostications.

UMI

(illustration, inside cover) which serves as part of the north wall of the Outer, or Chinese City. There are 16 gateways in the nearly 25 miles of wall enclosing the two sections of Peiping.

In 1918, soldiers of many victorious nations united in a Victory Parade through the once "Forbidden City," with its yellow tile beauty, its Imperial Palace, pleasure gardens, and temples.

The Manchu dynasty had fallen in 1911, but in the eyes of many a resident this opening of the Forbidden City to "foreign devils" marked the real end of the imperial splendor.

Like Damascus, Peiping seems to be an enduring city which neither wars nor new masters can destroy. Peiping has the long view and philosophy bred of 30 centuries with which to face its latest danger.

NOTE: Peiping may be located on the Society's map of China.

See also, "Peacetime Plant Hunting About Peiping," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1937*; "Peiping's Happy New Year," December, 1936; and "Approach to Peiping," February, 1936. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

W. ROBERT MOORE

ANIMALS STANDING TWO BY TWO FORM AN AVENUE TO THE TOMBS OF THE MING EMPERORS

Along the road leading north from Peiping to the Ming tombs, 26 miles away in the hills, stone animals alternately sit and stand, as though rehearsing for embarkation on an ark.

Bulletin No. 5, January 17, 1949

1948 Explorers Ranged from Pole to Pole

THE continents, oceans, and atmosphere from the tropics to the polar regions gave up many secrets to scientific expeditions during the year just ended. In South Africa, the fourth distinct ancestral type found since 1936 is 1948's Swartkrans man, a nine-foot-tall fossil representing a race of men perhaps larger than the established Java giant.

Swartkrans's discoverer, Dr. Robert Broom of Transvaal, led one unit of the big University of California African Expedition. Other units report: Moses led the Exodus not across the Red Sea, but across the brackish Reed Sea, 10 miles south of where Port Said now stands; 3,500-year-old inscriptions found in the Sinai Peninsula are the earliest known that use an alphabet similar to our own; Lake Rudolph, Kenya, anciently twice its present size, may have been the original source of the Nile River.

Three Congo peafowl known as afropavos and two elephant shrews led a list of rare finds of the New York Zoological Society's Belgian Congo Expedition. The Carpenter Expedition's animal collections in the Lake Victoria region go to Philadelphia's Academy of Natural Sciences. Other African safaris brought back giant termites and stalk-eyed flies and studied the little-known Turkana tribe.

In New Zealand, the first complete moa skeletons were taken from a jelly-ooze swamp by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy for the American Museum of Natural History. The moa, extinct 500 years, is the largest bird of record, surpassing 10 feet in height and 500 pounds in weight.

A November 1 solar eclipse was recorded in Kenya, Africa, by a Greenwich Observatory group. RAF flyers above the clouds could see the brilliant, long-tailed comet on the horizon there during totality.

In China, California Academy of Sciences entomologists collected beetles and bugs from Asia's only redwoods for comparison with species found, so far, only in California's coastal redwoods. Object: to fortify theory of common ancestry of the giant trees.

At Eridu and at Nippur, ancient-city ruins in southern Iraq, excavations were continued where civilization is presumed to have started. Northward, in Turkey, the hot summer produced reports of petrified remains of a ship in thawing snows atop 16,900-foot Mt. Ararat, traditional resting place of Noah's Ark.

In the Western Hemisphere, the wild upper Amazon basin became, in 1948, a new frontier to be won for civilization. Under UNESCO, the Hylean (forest) Amazon Institute was set up at Manaus. Surveys for agricultural, industrial, and cultural development were begun.

Bogotá scientists found delicate gold jewelry among a wealth of artifacts in the ruins of pre-Columbian "Pueblito," near Santa Marta, northern Colombia. In the same region, a survey was begun of the Atrato-Truando route for a supplementary shipway joining the oceans 200 miles southeast of the Panama Canal.

Scientists of the United States Geological Survey and Denmark's National Museum made independent archeological finds in Alaska, adding proof of ancient migrations and contact via Bering Strait between Old World and New. Examining United States and Canadian sites and relics

UMI

William Lilly included a picture of London afire in his almanac in 1650, which was rife with prophecy. Sixteen years later he was hailed as a prophet and called before parliament to help establish the cause of the Great London Fire of 1666.

In the American colonies, almanacs appeared from the mid-17th century on. They shared honors with the Bible as the literature quota in many households. Taking his cue from *Poor Robin's Almanac* in England, Benjamin Franklin created Poor Richard in 1728. Almanacs have since clung to popular features of Poor Richard's style, even though the Franklin almanac was published for only 25 years.

NOTE: For additional information about weather, see "Weather Fights and Works for Man," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1943.

See also, "All 48 States Subject to Snowfall," in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 13, 1948; "Fog Is Natural Berlin Air-Lift Enemy," December 6, 1948; and "U. S. Fares Badly in Europe Weather Trade," March 1, 1948.

DRAWN BY IRWIN ALLEMAN

FOLLOW THE ARROWS TO UNDERSTAND THE WEATHER THAT "EVERYONE TALKS ABOUT"

Movements of air masses are the causes of general weather conditions, as shown by this simplified drawing. The warm air of equatorial regions rises and starts to flow toward the poles. It drops down to earth, with no horizontal movement, in the horse latitudes, regions of calm air. From the south edge of the horse latitudes some air flows back toward the Equator and from the north edge other air starts north again. The earth's rotation deflects the air mass toward the east, forming the "prevailing westerlies" of the Northern Hemisphere. As the air reaches the North Pole, it drops and starts southward. Where the cold polar air meets the warmer westerlies lies the "storm factory" known as the polar front, whence comes most of the bad weather of the North Temperate Zone.

of Norse civilization, the Danish museum's director concluded that the Norse had settled in America at least 200 years before Columbus.

Science ships of many nations plied to and from subpolar regions. United States Navy and Coast Guard ships, with Canadians participating, pioneered in far-north meteorological studies. The two neighbor nations resumed efforts to nail down the elusive North Magnetic Pole.

The stream of northward-ho projects included Donald B. MacMillan's 27th Arctic trip. The Danes alone counted 14 expeditions to Greenland. Large lead deposits were among their discoveries.

The year saw the end of the Ronne year-long research which mapped 450,000 square miles of Antarctica. Mrs. Finn Ronne and Mrs. Harry Darlington became the first women to winter in the Antarctic. During 1948 the British Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey made seven bases permanent on Graham Land and near by. Australians, shipping in the *Wyatt Earp* of earlier Antarctic fame, started a long-range polar program.

Sweden's schooner *Albatross* continued the first worldwide study of the deep sea since the British *Challenger* expedition of 1871-76. Atlantic sediments 8,000 feet thick, representing vast ages, were found.

HENRY C. KYLLINGSTAD

THE BRISTLE-THIGHED CURLEW CLINGS TO ITS NEST, OBJECT OF A GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION

The National Geographic Society, cooperating with Cornell University and the Arctic Institute of North America, sent a party to Alaska in 1948 which found the curlew's previously unknown nesting place. The Society sponsored many other 1948 expeditions, none of which are described in the above article because they had been treated separately in previous issues of the Geographic School Bulletins. For a fuller picture of scientific and geographic exploration in 1948, see these issues of the Bulletins: January 24; March 8; April 19; October 4, 11, 18, and 25; and November 15.